

our own Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Both of our countries are former British colonies that gained their freedom after a long and difficult struggle. English continues to be an important language of commerce in India. Many Americans almost instinctively saw in Mahatma Gandhi a reflection of values that our country holds dear. During this month when we celebrate the birthday of one of America's greatest heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King, we should remember that Dr. King derived many of his ideas of nonviolent resistance to injustice from the teachings, actions, and self-sacrifice of Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I have to mention this, but today's celebration of Republic Day in India was marred by a bombing at a crowded stadium in Jammu, India, where Republic Day celebrations were taking place, killing 7 people and injuring 47. Another terrorist attack was staged on a parade in Srinagar. These events remind us that there are still forces trying to destabilize India—some of them receiving support and encouragement from abroad. But it is impressive to keep in mind that despite being so severely tested by the forces of terrorism, India has preserved its democratic institutions, seeks to give opportunities to people from all religious and ethnic backgrounds and moves resolutely forward with market-based economic reforms.

There is, however, good news for us to talk about. United States-India relations are looking better than they have in a long time. Two of the President's Cabinet Secretaries have been in India this month—Defense Secretary Perry and Commerce Secretary Brown, who was accompanied by the top officials from some of our major corporations. The two Secretaries' visits to India resulted in significant accomplishments on issues relating to security and trade and investment. I hope we in Congress will make it a high priority to continue this momentum and move it forward. The Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, which I initiated two years ago, is reorganizing in the new Congress with strong bipartisan participation. We are dedicated to steady improvement in United States-India relations and in being a voice for the 1-million-strong Asian-Indian community here in America.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me, an elected Representative of the oldest continuous democratic republic on earth, to pay tribute to the world's most populous democracy on the occasion of their great national day.

#### AIRLIFT ENHANCEMENT ACT

#### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I have introduced today with bipartisan support calls for ending the C-17 program after this year's buy is completed, providing the Air Force a total of 40. In addition, my bill calls for putting in place a serious program to use more affordable, already developed aircraft to fill the remaining airlift need.

Under DOD's current C-17 only plan, we will actually encounter an airlift deficit as the planned retirement of C-141's continues. The cost of the C-17 program has increased 41

percent—\$190 billion—from the original estimate of \$190 million per plane. Based on past experience, there is every reason to believe that the C-17's program cost will continue to rise. DOD's current estimate is \$22.5 billion for 40 planes, or \$563 million each.

The Rand Corp., GAO, CBO, and DOD's cost and operational effectiveness analysis have all recently presented airlift options that would enable savings of 8-10 billion dollars or more compared to a fleet of 120 C-17's.

GAO released its report today, "C-17 Aircraft: Cost and Performance Issues," responding to the fiscal year 1994 Defense Authorization Act request for its assessment of the C-17's original justification and the effect of technical problems and cost increases on its ability to achieve original program requirements.

The report states, "Changes in the C-17's intended role, the results of DOD's cost and operational effectiveness analysis, and continued program cost growth lead us to conclude that a 120-aircraft C-17 program is not the most cost-effective way to meet airlift requirements."

Secretary of Defense Perry said yesterday that if a balanced budget amendment is approved, the Pentagon will face very major budget cuts and have an even smaller force than it does now. He went on to say that a smaller force means the Pentagon would no longer be able to carry out its two-MRC strategy.

Requirements for the first 30 days of an MRC drives our airlift planning. If we will be forced for budgetary reasons to reconsider the two-MRC strategy, the overpriced C-17 sacred cow—for which reasonable alternatives exist—needs to be one of the first items re-examined.

Among those alternatives are commercial widebodies such as 747's or MD-11's, the existing C-5, and extending the service life of our C-141's.

The C-17 continues to experience technical problems. Today's GAO report details severe airflow problems that prevent the plane from executing one mission the Army has considered critical: simultaneous airdrops of paratroopers and equipment. The problem of turbulence inside the plane that occurs when the cargo door, ramp, and side troop doors are open persists. Even after the 18th plane was delivered to the Air Force earlier this month, those simultaneous drops continue to be suspended.

I am pleased that Senator BUMPERS has introduced similar legislation in the Senate.

This bill could save taxpayers more than \$10 billion and meet our aircraft needs with more cost-effective alternatives. Throwing money at this plane that can not deliver what it promised is irresponsible in today's austere fiscal environment. We have cheaper alternatives that will keep our military strong. Every day we wait to implement them costs taxpayers millions of dollars.

#### TRIBUTE TO DON BLACKETER

#### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen

from the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, Don Blacketer of the Harmon-Dial community. Mr. Blacketer died December 14, 1994, at the age of 75 at the Sam Rayburn Memorial VA Center in Bonham. Funeral services were held at McKenzie United Methodist Church in Honey Grove, where he was a member, and burial was at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Ladonia.

Born on September 27, 1919, in Leonard, TX, Don Blacketer was the son of Marcus Anderson Blacketer and Julia Mae Mullins Blacketer. He was a World War II veteran, serving his country in the United States Army under General George S. Patton's command in Europe. Following the war he married Perry Lillianell McCowan in the Dial community and distinguished himself in farming and ranching. Mr. Blacketer was a member of the producers board of the American Soybean Association and was past president of the Texas Soybeans Association. He appeared before our congressional committees to share his knowledge and to give his testimony. I was always proud to introduce him to the Congress—and to claim him as a constituent and as a friend.

Mr. Blacketer also devoted himself to helping improve the quality of life in the Dial community. He was instrumental in efforts to find funding to upgrade the community's water supply system and took the time to contact my office and other government officials concerning possible grant and loan programs for this project. He was a concerned citizen and a man who cared enough about his community to act on his concerns.

Mr. Blacketer is survived by a son and daughter-in-law, Mark and Pam Blacketer of Rockwall; a sister, Madyelene Pritchett of Sherman; and two granddaughters, Rachel and Sarah Blacketer of Rockwall. He will be missed by his family and by his many friends, and his contributions to the Harmon-Dial community will not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay a final tribute to this exemplary citizen, Don Blacketer, who distinguished himself in his service to his country, his community, and his family.

#### MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE/ROLLA, MO

#### HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a measure that is vital to the rural economic development efforts of south-central Missouri—specifically Phelps County and surrounding areas. This legislation will authorize the U.S. Department of Agriculture to convey land within the Mark Twain National Forest to the city of Rolla, MO.

The city of Rolla has been diligent in its plan to utilize the U.S. Forest Service's district ranger office site in the development and construction of a regional tourist center. I feel it important to note that tourism is the second largest industry in Missouri and this tourist center has already attracted great interest along with needed dollars to the regional Rolla economy.

Clearly, this project is a prime example of a local community exercising its own rural development plan for local expansion and job creation. In these times of reduced Federal support for rural community-based economic enterprises, the city of Rolla is a shining example and model of both involvement and initiative that other communities around the country can clearly emulate.

For over a year now, the city of Rolla has been collecting a 3-percent tax on local hotels in the attempt to finance this project independent of any assistance from the Federal Government. Indeed, this land transfer arrangement is a very unique partnership for both Rolla and the Mark Twain National Forest. Several of Missouri's proud historical landmarks, which are an important element of this site, will be maintained and preserved for current and future generations through the efforts of the city of Rolla—at a substantially reduced cost to local taxpayers. This is particularly important to bear in mind since this facility would have no further commercial viability without the direct involvement of the city of Rolla. So now, two worthy goals can be achieved—economic development and historical preservation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership efforts of the Mark Twain National Forest and the city of Rolla and I urge the expeditious approval of this measure in order that the citizens of Rolla can get on with the business of economic development and job creation.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. REYNOLD BURCH

##### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of Dr. Reynold Burch, a man of enormous generosity and kindness whose contributions to our community will be long remembered. Dr. Burch, known by friends and family as Buster, died Wednesday, January 18, 1995.

Dr. Burch practiced medicine in Newark, N.J. in private practice from 1956 to 1981 in gynecology and obstetrics, delivering thousands of babies to two generations of Newark residents. During an era when professional opportunities for African Americans were very limited, young people looked to this extraordinary role model with pride, admiration, and hope.

I had the opportunity to know Dr. Burch personally in his capacity as a philanthropist. Along with his wife, Mary, Dr. Burch founded the Leaguers, Inc., a youth development program in Newark. To the young people in our neighborhood, Dr. and Mrs. Burch opened up both their hearts and their home, where the Leaguers regularly held their meetings. The program was directed by Mrs. Burch, a former teacher, who found that the young people in the neighborhood needed more direction and opportunity to expand their horizons and become upwardly mobile. Dr. and Mrs. Burch were truly ahead of their time and made a profound difference in our community.

As the program progressed, the Burches planned weekly meetings, provided outings to the theater, museums, legislative sessions, and cultural events for the young people. The

Leaguers gave the young people an opportunity to participate in programs we would never otherwise have had the chance to experience and enjoy. In 1949, we attended the swearing-in ceremony for Mayor Ralph A. Villani, mayor of the City of Newark at Newark City Hall. We visited New Jersey State Assemblyman Bowser in his office in the State capital, Trenton, in 1950. In 1951 we visited Philadelphia for a weekend and met with youth from a similar organization in an attempt to expand our experiences.

The Leaguers program gave me and many of my contemporaries an opportunity to grow and develop as teenagers. The program helped us make a positive contribution to our community and to society. As the program grew, the organization moved into a school and then finally built a structure at 750 Clinton Ave., Newark, NJ to house the group. Dr. and Mrs. Burch encouraged and assisted us in attaining higher education and molded us into young adults. My interest in improving my community was sparked by my involvement with the Burches.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will join me in extending condolences to Dr. Burch's wife, Mary, on the loss of her devoted husband, and to his many friends who will feel his absence deeply. He was a wonderful man who truly set an example of a life well lived.

#### PROPOSING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

##### HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 25, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the balanced budget amendment, H.J. Res. 1. This amendment to the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced Federal budget is not a new idea. Balanced budget amendment proposals have been introduced since the 1930's and, in recent years, have fallen just short of passage in Congress on several occasions. In 49 States, there is some form of balanced budget requirement—including the State of New Jersey.

In Congress, this balanced budget amendment is only the beginning of the process of amending the U.S. Constitution. It is a big step for Americans to amend the U.S. Constitution, and that is as it should be. Of the several thousand proposed amendments in 206 years, only 27 amendments have been ratified by Congress and by the States—and one of those, the 21st amendment, repeals the ban on alcohol proscribed by one other, the 18th.

Amending the U.S. Constitution requires a two-thirds majority in the U.S. House, 290 votes, and in the Senate, 67 votes; and ratification by three-fourths of the States, 38 of the 50 States. The drafters of the Constitution placed a great deal of weight on the powers delegated to the Federal Government and those that remain with the States, giving the States the ultimate decisionmaking powers regarding amendments.

They also saw a limited role for the Federal Government in taxation and borrowing—a role

which has been greatly expanded during the current century. The Framers of the Constitution clearly saw Federal debt as an emergency matter at times of national or international crisis, not as a means of normal operations. Likewise, taxation was for specific and justifiable purposes. It is the breakdown of both of these principles that has led to our current budget problems.

I believe Congress has an obligation to send this question to the States, so that we can engage in a much-needed and lively debate on the broader question—what is the role of the Federal Government and at what cost?

Our experiences with State budget balancing requirements have provided several positive outcomes from this important fiscal discipline. It imposes discipline on legislators and executive branch. It, therefore, requires a closer working relationship between these two branches of Government. And, the requirement ultimately will force all parties to sit down and work out their differences to maintain the required balance.

Having worked under the balanced budget requirement, I believe it will promote better communication and governance—at least that's been my experience as a State legislator in New Jersey. It has been 25 years since the last time the Federal Government's books were balanced. Of every dollar collected in Federal taxes, 15 cents goes to pay interest on the national debt—more than \$200 billion a year, further drawing down the amount available for other Government programs.

Clearly, our current situation is not due to under-taxation, but to over-spending. The Federal Government collects \$5 in taxes today for every \$1 it collected 25 years ago. The problem is that Government spending today is up \$6 for every \$1 spent in 1968.

Some may claim that the balanced budget amendment is a gimmick. Rather, I believe it will finally provide the discipline to the Federal budget process that has failed, to date, to control Federal spending—even with the best efforts of individual Members committed to deficit reduction and despite the demands of the American taxpayers.

#### THE HOMEMAKER IRA ACT OF 1995

##### HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, women who do not work outside the home contribute as much as their working spouses to the care and support of their families and they deserve equal retirement security. Unfortunately, the Tax Code prevents women who work at home from providing for their own retirement to the same extent as women who work outside the home.

The problem is rooted in the rules governing Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's]. If both spouses in a household bring home a paycheck, each is permitted to contribute and deduct up to \$2,000 to an IRA—\$4,000 in total, subject to income limits. If only one spouse works, however, a married couple is limited to contributing a total of \$2,250 to an IRA. In other words, a one-income married couple